91. Ægialitis cantiana.
I obtained specimens in the south.

92. Ægialitis curonica.
I obtained specimens in the south.

93. Ægialitis hiaticula.
I obtained this Ringed Plover near Tunis.

94. Hæmatopus ostralegus.
Common.

Specimens of the following species were obtained for me in Tunis :—

95. Phalaropus hyperboreus.
96. Gallinago major.
97. Tringa alpina.
98. Tringa subarquata.
99. Machetes pugnax.
100. Totanus stagnatilis, Bechst.
101. Totanus fuscus.
102. Sterna anglica.
103. Hydrochelidon hybrida.
104. Hydrochelidon leucoptera.
105. Larus ridibundus.
106. Larus gelastes, Licht.
107. Larus cachinnans, Pall.
108. Puffinus kuhli (Boie).
109. Podiceps cristatus.
110. Podiceps nigricollis.

VII.—*On the Birds of the Philippine Islands.*—Part III.* *The Mountains of the Province of Isabella, in the extreme North-east of Luzon.* By W. R. Ogilvie Grant. *With Field-Notes by* John Whitehead.

(Plates IV. & V.)

Mr. Whitehead's third collection, formed in the Province of Isabella, arrived in London on the 5th of October, and though the number of birds collected was comparatively small—somewhat less than forty—several remarkably interesting forms were included, two being new to science.

Perhaps the most interesting novelty is a second species of my new Timaliine genus *Zosterornis* (Ibis, 1894, p. 510). This

* For Part II. see 'The Ibis,' 1894, p. 501.

species, which I have named *Z. striatus* on account of its striped underparts, though displaying all the generic differences which mark *Z. whiteheadi* (Ibis, 1894, plate xv. fig. 1), at the first glance reminds one strongly of the members of the allied genus *Mixornis* (especially *M. montana*, Sharpe, from Kina Balu) in its general coloration and style of markings, but this resemblance is only superficial.

The other new bird is an Oriole named *Oriolus isabellæ*, of which unfortunately only the female was obtained; but, as may be seen from the full description given below, it can readily be distinguished from the only allied form *O. albiloris*, the type of which was obtained during Mr. Whitehead's second expedition, and described in the volume of 'The Ibis' for 1894 (p. 504). Several specimens of the rare Fruit-Pigeon, *Carpophaga nuchalis*, Cabanis, were obtained, and Mr. Whitehead has now ascertained beyond doubt that the smaller Fruit-Pigeons, *Ptilocolpa griseipectus* and *P. carola*, are respectively the male and female of one and the same species. Another important point has also apparently been settled regarding the little Kingfishers commonly known as *Ceyx cyanipectus* (La Fresnaye) and *C. philippinensis*, Gould. For many years these beautiful birds have been considered as merely sexes of one species, but now a male and female have been sent in the *C. cyanipectus* plumage and a pair in that of *C. philippinensis*. As the sex of all these four specimens was carefully determined by Mr. Whitehead himself, I think there can be no doubt that Gould was perfectly right in describing *C. philippinensis* as distinct.

Mr. Whitehead's start on this third expedition was by no means successful, for the only man who had proved to be a good taxidermist during the previous trip, and who had promised to accompany him again to the mountains of the North-east, was not on board the steamer when it started from Manila, having purposely missed it. A second man who professed to be a good shot and an experienced collector turned out worse than useless, being afraid to fire off his gun and being perfectly incompetent as a taxidermist, so that Mr. Whitehead, having only in addition two comparatively

useless boys, was entirely dependent on his own efforts. Having reached the extreme north of the island, he made his way to the mountains on the north-east coast. The country was mostly flat or undulating and covered with coarse grass. When the hills were reached they were found to be almost impossible collecting-grounds, being covered with thick bamboo-growth intermingled with very high trees. Birds were very scarce, and this was the reason that so few specimens were procured. In addition to the birds a few small mammals, including a new bat and a new mouse, were obtained, also some reptiles (among them a new lizard), batrachians, and fishes, while insects, especially beetles, were numerous.

In returning from Isabella Mr. Whitehead rode over the mountains across the middle of North Luzon to Manila, which he reached in eleven days. Immediately on arriving at the capital he was seized with a severe attack of fever and liver-derangement, which kept him in that most unhealthy town for some time; but when I last had news from him he was located on the south-east coast, enjoying excellent health and making a large collection. The day after he wrote (7th September) he was to sail across to the island of Catanduanes in a small boat for a month's collecting. He expected to be again in Manila by the middle of October, when he intended to despatch his collections, which appear from his letters to contain many interesting birds.

Pernis ptilonorhynchus (Temm.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 503.

An immature male.

Oriolus chinensis, Linn.; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 407.

A fully adult male.

Oriolus isabellæ, Grant, Bull. B. O. C. iv. no. xx. p. ii (1894).

At first glance the adult female which forms the type of this very distinct species might be mistaken for the *Oriolus albiloris*, Grant, described in the last volume of 'The Ibis,' 1894, p. 504. The latter species was also founded on a

female specimen, and it is unfortunate that up to the present time Mr. Whitehead has not succeeded in obtaining the male of either species. *O. isabellæ*, though bearing a strong resemblance to *O. albiloris* in general coloration and appearance, may be easily recognized by its larger size, the bill being twice as stout and brownish black instead of dark red; the colour of the lores and chin is bright yellow; the underparts uniform golden yellow, with scarcely any trace of dark shaft-stripes on the flanks; the outer tail-feathers show no trace of the black subterminal spot characteristic of *O. albiloris*; while the shape of the wing in the two birds is quite different.

♀ *adult*. General colour above dark yellow, slightly tinged with olive, especially on the head and nape; primaries and secondaries brown, margined on both webs with yellow, the innermost secondaries and scapulars entirely dark yellow; lores, narrow superciliary stripes, chin, throat, and rest of the underparts uniform bright yellow, brightest on the belly and under tail-coverts; tail dark brownish yellow, the outer feathers very narrowly tipped with pale yellow.

O. isabellæ ♀. Total length 8·8 inches, wing 4·4, tail 3·6, tarsus 0·95; culmen—length 1·05, width at gape 0·42.

O. albiloris ♀ (type). Total length 7·7 inches, wing 4·3, tail 2·9, tarsus 0·85; culmen—length 0·85, width at gape 0·3.

O. isabellæ. 4th primary longest; 2nd = 10th; and the 1st about ½ the length of the 2nd.

O. albiloris. 4th primary longest; 2nd = 7th; and the 1st about ½ the length of the 2nd.

Pericrocotus novus, Wardlaw Ramsay, Ibis, 1886, p. 161.

Pericrocotus, sp. inc., Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 505.

In the second collection made by Mr. Whitehead in the district of Benguet there was an adult male *Pericrocotus*, most nearly allied to *P. flammeus* from S. India and Ceylon. Though I failed to identify it with anything previously described, I did not give this bird a name, hoping that additional specimens might be sent in Mr. Whitehead's subsequent collections.

I have now, however, ascertained beyond doubt that the specimen in question is *Pericrocotus novus* of Major Wardlaw Ramsay, who says: "An apparently undescribed species of *Pericrocotus*, of the *P. flammeus* group, obtained in the province of Isabella in Northern Luzon, was in the collection. The specimen was a male, but unfortunately it was lost in going through the post to Dr. R. B. Sharpe. I omitted to take a description of it previous to sending it; but, as I have no doubt in my own mind of the distinctness of the species, I do not hesitate to bestow on it the title of *Pericrocotus novus*. It belongs to the *P. flammeus* group, and is most nearly allied to *P. exul* of Java."

The present collection contains no additional specimens of this Flycatcher, though Isabella is the locality where the type was obtained.

Zosterornis striatus, sp. n. (Plate IV. fig. 1.)

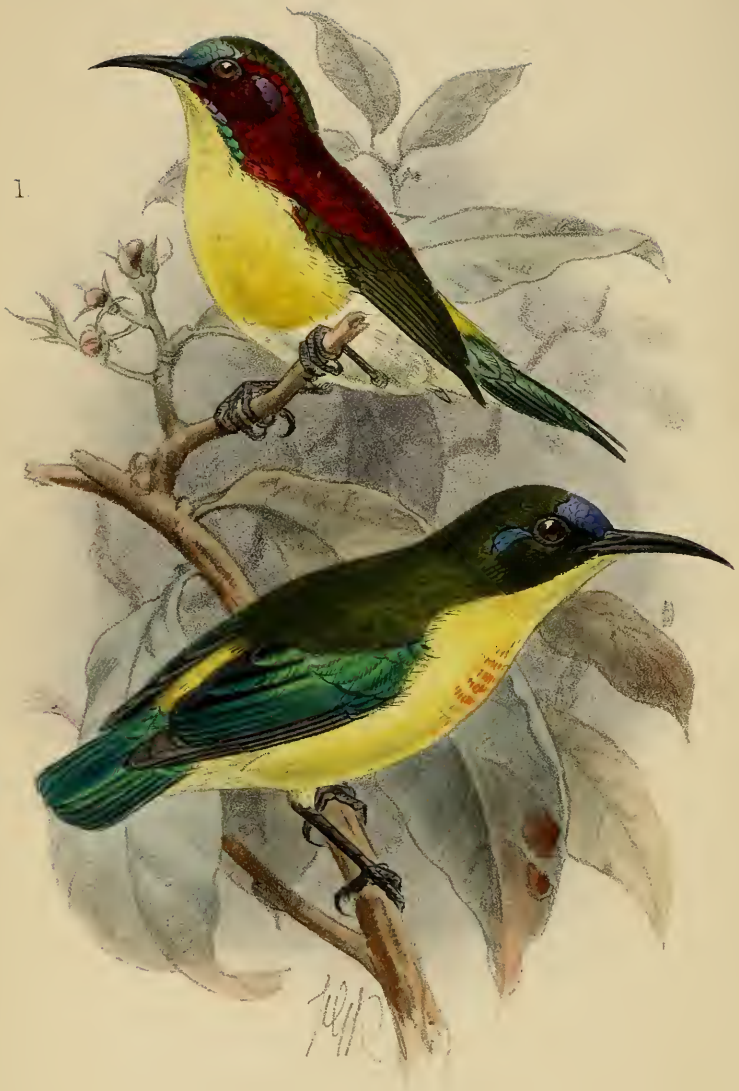
Zosterornis striatus, Grant, Bull. B. O. C. iv. no. xx. p. ii (1894).

Male and female adult. In general appearance this new species resembles *Mixornis montana*, Sharpe, from Mt. Kina Balu, but it is readily recognizable as forming a second species of the genus *Zosterornis* (see Ibis, 1894, p. 510) by the shape of the nostrils and the peculiar ring of white feathers which surrounds the eye, as well as by the absence of rufous-brown or dark chestnut on the wings so characteristic of the genus *Mixornis*.

The general colour of the upper parts is dull olive, tinged with brownish on the upper tail-coverts; quills dark brown, edged on the outer web with olive and on the inner with yellowish white. A marked ring of white plumes surrounds the eye; lores and fore part of cheeks whitish, tinged with yellow; a well-marked black eyebrow stripe from the nostril to the posterior margin of the orbit, and a second less distinct band below the eye; hind cheek and ear-coverts dull olive like the crown; chin and throat uniform white, tinged with yellow and bordered on either side by a black malar stripe; rest of the underparts yellowish white, each feather with a

J. G Keulemans del et lith. Mintern Bros. imp.

1. ZOSTEROPNIS STRIATUS.
2. DENDROPHILA MESOLEUCA.



J. G. Keulemans del et lith. Mintern Bros. imp.

1. ÆTHOPYGA FLAVIPECTUS.
2. EUDREPANIS JEFFERYI.

wide black shaft-stripe; tail-feathers brown, margined with olive towards the edges of the outer webs.

Types of the species :—

♂ *adult*. Total length 5·5 inches, wing 2·35, tail 2·05, tarsus 0·7, culmen 0·65.

♀ *adult*. Total length 5·5 inches, wing 2·4, tail 2·05, tarsus 0·7, culmen 0·65.

Parus semilarvatus (Salvad.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 408. Two adult males.

Dendrophila mesoleuca, Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 512. (Plate IV. fig. 2.)

Æthopyga flavipectus, Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 513. (Plate V. fig. 1.)

Eudrepanis jefferyi, Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 513. (Plate V. fig. 2.)

Anthothreptes griseigularis, Tweedd.; Gadow, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. ix. p. 126 (1884).

The types of this handsome Sun-bird were obtained by Mr. Everett at Surigao and Placer in the extreme north of Mindanao, and an additional male specimen was afterwards obtained by the same excellent naturalist on the island of Sakuyok. After an interval of 17 years, during which nothing more has been heard of this species, Mr. Whitehead has obtained an adult male in the extreme north-east of Luzon, and it is worth noting that not a single example of this bird was collected during the last Steere Expedition (1887–8), though all the intermediate islands of importance were visited. Probably this bird is met with only at considerable elevations, which may account for its occurrence in such widely separated localities as North Mindanao and North Luzon.

Cotile sinensis (Gray); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 104 (1885).

A single specimen, labelled "Philippines, Cuming," is in the British Museum collection, and, so far as I am aware, it is the only one that has been previously recorded from these

islands. The specimen obtained by Mr. Whitehead is an immature female, with the feathers of the upper parts mostly fringed with whitish rufous.

Munia formosana, Swinh.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 338 (1890).

This Formosan species is now recorded for the first time from the Philippine Group, an adult female having been obtained at Isabella by Mr. Whitehead during his last expedition.

Alauda gulgula, Frankl.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiii. p. 575 (1890).

Mr. Whitehead's bird belongs to the darker race known as *A. wattersi*.

Pitta atricapilla, Less.; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 438 (1888); Whitehead, Ibis, 1893, p. 498.

Alcyone cyanipectus (La Fresnaye) and A. philippinensis (Gould).

When a vexed question has to all appearance been satisfactorily settled, one is naturally loath to reopen it without the strongest evidence of new facts, especially when it necessitates an ornithological divorce. The evidence before me is, however, so strong that only one course is possible. To begin at the beginning of the story, *Ceyx cyanopectus* was first described by La Fresnaye (Rev. Zool. 1840, p. 33) from a specimen without any record of the locality whence it was obtained. About ten years later Eyton received a second specimen of this bird from the Philippine Islands and forwarded it to Jardine, who figured it as new under the name *Alcyone cincta* (Contr. Orn. 1850, p. 82). In 1868 Gould described *Ceyx philippinensis* (P. Z. S. 1868, p. 404) from a small Kingfisher sent him from Manila. This bird was evidently closely allied to *C. cyanopectus*, but appeared to represent a distinct species distinguished by the absence of the dark blue pectoral band.

In 1884 Major Wardlaw Ramsay received a collection of birds from Manila, which contained two specimens of

Ceyx cyanopectus and two of *C. philippinensis*. The sexes of these four specimens were not determined, but Major Ramsay and Dr. Sharpe came to the conclusion that the two supposed species were merely the male and female of one and the same bird. *C. philippinensis* was held by Major Ramsay to be the male, and *C. cyanopectus* the female. This being apparently the correct view, the former name became a synonym of the latter, and thus the matter has rested up to the present time, except that Mr. Hartert [Kat. Vogels. Mus. Senckenb. p. 133, footnote (1891)] remarked that in his opinion the two species should be kept distinct.

Mr. Whitehead, who is always extremely careful to ascertain the sexes of his birds correctly, has now sent home a male and female of *Ceyx cyanopectus*, and a male and two females of *C. philippinensis*! This is an exceedingly interesting but rather startling discovery, for since I have not the slightest doubt that the sexes of his five birds are correctly determined, it follows that the two species are after all undoubtedly distinct, and must therefore be once more separated. *C. cyanopectus*, in addition to the dark blue pectoral band which is absent in *C. philippinensis*, has the bill longer and more slender, the underparts paler rufous, and the flanks dark blue instead of rufous. I am inclined to believe that the *Ceyx steerii*, Sharpe, from Mindoro is merely a somewhat dull-coloured example of *C. philippinensis*, with the breast and underparts brownish instead of orange-chestnut; the more so as a second example from the same locality is perfectly similar to Gould's type. In volume xvii. of the 'Catalogue of Birds,' p. 186, Dr. Sharpe has accidentally put down Eyton's bird as the type of the species (*Ceyx cyanopectus*, La Fresnaye), which of course it is not. The sentence should read, "Type of *Alcyone cincta*, Jardine."

The two species *C. cyanopectus* and *C. philippinensis* do not really belong to the genus *Ceyx*, but should be referred to *Alcyone*, and stand as follows:—

Alcyone cyanipectus (La Fresnaye).

Alcyone cyanopectus, Jard. Contr. Orn. p. 82 (1850); Sharpe, Monogr. Alced. p. 55, pl. 17 (1869).

Alcyone cincta, Jard. Contr. Orn., plate only (1850).

Ceyx cyanopectus, Wardlaw Ramsay, Ibis, 1884, p. 332 [part], pl. ix. fig. 2.

Ceyx cyanipectus, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvii. p. 185 (1892) [part].

An adult male and female were obtained by Mr. Whitehead.

Alcyone philippinensis (Gould).

Ceyx philippinensis, Gould, P. Z. S. 1868, p. 404; Sharpe, Monogr. Alced. p. 113, pl. 37 (1869).

Ceyx cyanopectus, Wardlaw Ramsay, Ibis, 1884, p. 332 [part], pl. ix. fig. 1.

Ceyx cyanipectus, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvii. p. 185 (1892) [part]; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 520.

An adult male and an immature female were sent in this collection; an adult female was also sent in the last collection and, as it now appears, wrongly referred to *Ceyx cyanipectus*.

Ceyx melanura, Kaup; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvii. p. 180 (1892).

An adult female.

Eurystomus orientalis (Linn.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, pp. 409, 519.

Iyngipicus validirostris, Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. p. 64 (1849).

In my previous article (Ibis, 1894, p. 520) I mentioned a small species of Woodpecker from North Luzon under the name of *Iyngipicus maculatus* (Scop.). I followed Mr. Hargitt's Catalogue (xviii. p. 332); but he now tells me that the Luzon bird is not *I. maculatus*, but should probably stand as *I. validirostris*, Blyth. He has very kindly furnished me with the following notes :—

"'Le petit Pic d'Antigue' of Sonnerat (*Picus maculatus*, Scop.) was described from a specimen obtained in the island of Panay, Philippines, and there can be no doubt that it is distinct from the Luzon species of *Iyngipicus*, which is most probably *I. validirostris* of Blyth, although that author was

not acquainted with the exact locality whence his species came. When I wrote my catalogue of the *Picidæ* in the British Museum, I had only Luzon specimens to work from, and had no idea that the Panay bird differed; consequently I considered the Luzon examples to be *I. maculatus*. Specimens of an *Iyngipicus* having been procured in Panay by the Steere Expedition, 1887–88, I at once recognized the bird as quite distinct from the Luzon species, and both will be found recorded, and their habitats given, by Professor Steere, in his 'List of the Birds and Mammals collected by the Steere Expedition to the Philippines,' 1887–8, published in Michigan, 1890. Through the courtesy of Mr. Moseley, I was able to add the Panay species to my collection.

"The following brief diagnosis will show the points of difference between the two species :—

"Iyngipicus maculatus.

"♂. Above brown (tinged with olive) and white; the spotting on the breast also brown; a *broad and very conspicuous* red stripe on the side of the occiput.

"*Hab.* Panay and Guimaras.

"Iyngipicus validirostris.

"♂. Above brownish black (without any olive tinge) and white; the crown brown and lighter than the ground-colour of the upper parts; the red stripe on the side of the occiput *narrow*, and much less conspicuous than in *I. maculatus*.

"*Hab.* Luzon and Marinduque.

"The females of these species differ (as does this sex in all the *Iyngipici*) in the absence of red on any part of the occiput."

Microstictus funebris, Valenc.; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 409.

Eudynamis mindanensis (Linn.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 520.

Prioniturus luconensis, Steere; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 410.

Tanygnathus everetti, Tweedd.; Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xx. p. 432 (1891).

It is curious that this fine Parrot should be found in the extreme north of Luzon; hitherto it has been met with only in the more southern islands of the group, Panay, Samar, and North Mindanao. One might have expected the Luzon representative, should such be found, to prove distinct from the southern species, but the bird sent by Mr. Whitehead—an adult male—is perfectly similar to the specimens of *T. everetti* in the British Museum collection.

Ptilopus occipitalis, G. R. Gray; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 521.

Carpophaga nuchalis.

Carpophaga nuchalis, Cabanis, J. f. O. 1882, p. 126 [Luzon]; Kutter, J. f. O. 1882, p. 177 [Baatan Dist., Luzon]; Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxi. p. 190 (1893).

Several examples of this extremely handsome and perfectly distinct Fruit-Pigeon were obtained during the present expedition. When Count Salvadori wrote the catalogue of the Pigeons quoted above, the British Museum did not possess a single example of this bird, and he was somewhat doubtful as to its being really separable from *C. paulina*, a native of Celebes and the Sula Islands. But on comparing Mr. Whitehead's specimens from N.E. Luzon with examples of *C. paulina*, the great difference between the two is at once apparent, the patch on the nape of the former being much smaller, and of a deep maroon colour instead of chestnut. In fact, *C. nuchalis* is, perhaps, really more closely allied to typical examples of *C. chalybura* from Luzon (see Ibis, 1894, p. 521), the only difference being that the latter has the whole of the nape-patch dark greyish lilac, while both differ from *C. paulina* in having the pale grey mantle more sharply defined from the metallic green of the back.

Salvadori, following Cabanis's original description, states that *C. nuchalis* is a little smaller than *C. paulina*, but in the specimens before us just the reverse obtains.

C. nuchalis ♂ wing 9·3–9·4 inches; ♀ wing 9·2.

C. paulina ♂ wing 8·6–8·8 inches.

It still remains to be proved whether *C. nuchalis* really occurs in Mindanao and Mindoro. Dr. Kutter's specimens were obtained in the district of Baatan, to the north of Manila, while all Mr. Whitehead's birds were found in the mountains of the extreme north-east of the island.

Ptilocolpa carola (Bonap.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 521.

Ptilocolpa griseopectus, G. R. Gray, Mus. Brit. 1854 (fide Bonap.).

Carpophaga griseipectus, Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxi. p. 205 (1893).

I have no doubt that *P. griseipectus* is the male and *P. carola* the female of one and the same species. Mr. Whitehead writes:—"The two Carpophagas are, in my opinion, of one species, as I have sexed five males, but only two females it is true—still they were shot on the same tree and in company with the others, the second female getting utterly destroyed by the fall. I will shoot any I see, sex, and eat them; but I want some more females, as I have only sent one, and that a bad specimen."

Turtur dussumieri (Temm.); Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxi. p. 423 (1893).

An immature female.

Anas luzonica, Fraser, P. Z. S. 1839, p. 113; Tweedd. Tr. Z. S. ix. p. 242 (1875).

Nycticorax manillensis, Vigors, P. Z. S. 1831, p. 98; Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philipp. Exped. p. 27 (1890).

VIII.—*Notes on some Hawaiian Birds.*

By R. C. L. Perkins.

In 'The Ibis' for January 1893 (pp. 101–112) there were published some notes of mine on collecting in Kona, Hawaii. I propose now to supplement that paper with notes on some of the more interesting birds since observed in other parts of the Hawaiian group, while at the same time I shall have occasion to refer briefly to some of those species noticed in my former paper. In some genera the habits of the slightly